

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

JUAN BRADLEY,)	4:10CV3096
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	MEMORANDUM
)	AND ORDER
STATE OF NEBRASKA, and RINE,)	
Warden,)	
)	
Respondents.)	

This matter is before the court on Petitioner Juan Bradley’s (“Bradley”) Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (the “Petition”). (Filing No. 1.) As set forth below, the Petition is dismissed without prejudice.

I. Background

Petitioner has been in the custody of the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services for several felony convictions since July 9, 1981. (Filing No. 1 at CM/ECF p. 1.) This matter is Petitioner’s third petition for writ of habeas corpus relating to these convictions. Petitioner filed his first petition on February 19, 1992. (Case No. 8:92CV65, Filing No. 4.) The court dismissed that petition as procedurally defaulted on August 13, 1992. (Case No. 8:92CV65, Filing No. 10.) On September 3, 1993, Petitioner filed his second petition. (Case No. 4:93CV3312, Filing No. 1.) The court considered the merits of the second petition and dismissed it on October 13, 1993. (Case No. 4:93CV3312, Filing No. 9.) Petitioner filed the Petition in this matter on May 21, 2010. (Filing No. 1.) The claims raised in the Petition in this matter are similar to those raised in Bradley’s previous two petitions. (*Id.*; see also Case No. 8:92CV65, Filing No. 4 and Case No. 4:93CV3312, Filing No. 1.)

II. Analysis

Rule 9 governing Section 2254 cases provides that:

Before presenting a second or successive petition, the petitioner must obtain an order from the appropriate court of appeals authorizing the district court to consider the petition as required by 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3) and (4).

Id. Similarly, Section 2244(b)(3)(A) provides that:

Before a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application.

Id. The United States Supreme Court established a process for court of appeals' review of successive petitions:

In AEDPA, Congress established a “gatekeeping” mechanism for the consideration of “second or successive habeas corpus applications” in the federal courts. *Felker v. Turpin*, 518 U.S. 651, 657 ... (1996); § 2244(b). An individual seeking to file a “second or successive” application must move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order directing the district court to consider his application. § 2244(b)(3)(A). The court of appeals then has 30 days to decide whether to grant the authorization to file. § 2244(b)(3)(D). A court of appeals' decision whether to grant authorization “to file a second or successive application shall not be appealable and shall not be the subject of a petition for rehearing or for a writ of certiorari.” §2244(b)(3)(E).

Stewart v. Martinez- Villareal, 523 U.S. 637, 641 (1998).

In order for a petition to be considered “successive,” it must “contest[] the same

custody imposed by the same judgment of a state court.” [*Burton v. Stewart*, 549 U.S. 147 \(2007\)](#). If a petition is deemed successive, the district court lacks “jurisdiction to consider it in the first place” and the district court must dismiss the petition. [*Id.*](#) However, dismissal is not appropriate where a petitioner “asserts a new rule of constitutional law or raises new facts that establish the petitioner’s innocence of the underlying offense.” [*Singleton v. Norris*, 319 F.3d 1018, 1023 \(8th Cir. 2003\)](#); *see also* [*Stewart*, 523 U.S. at 641](#). The general bar against abusive or successive claims extends both to new claims which could have been raised or developed in an earlier petition and to successive claims which raise grounds identical to those heard and decided on the merits in a previous petition. *See* [*Vancleave v. Norris*, 150 F.3d 926, 929 \(8th Cir. 1998\)](#).

The court has carefully reviewed the record in this matter and in Petitioner’s previous two habeas corpus proceedings. Petitioner makes no new argument, nor does he allege new facts demonstrating his innocence of the underlying offense which could not have been discovered prior to the filing of his first petition. In addition, the previous two petitions raise, in large part, claims and arguments similar to the Petition currently before the court. The Petition is therefore clearly a “successive petition.” Petitioner does not assert that he has sought or received permission from the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit to file this successive petition, nor is there any indication in the record that Petitioner has done so.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Petitioner’s Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (filing no. [1](#)) is dismissed without prejudice to the reassertion of a subsequent petition upon certification by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

2. A separate judgment will be entered in accordance with this Memorandum and Order.

DATED this 22nd day of June, 2010.

BY THE COURT:

s/ Joseph F. Bataillon
Chief United States District Judge

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